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Supplement to Volume IX.

NAGA HILLS AND MANIPUR

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PREFACE.

This volume is to be regarded as a supplement to the District Gazetteer for the Naga Hills and Manipur. The information under each district is divided into two parts. In the former such general information is contained as will bring the letterpress of the original gazetteer up to date. The second part is taken up by revised statistical tables. The notes for the Manipur portion of the supplement have been compiled from recent *Annual Administration Reports*. For the portion dealing with the Naga Hills, the Deputy Commissioner kindly supplied the information.

SHILLONG : R. FRIEL.

April 1914.

PART I.

NAGA HILLS.

CONTENTS.

NAGA HILLS.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

Jurisdiction.

In the beginning of 1910 a considerable tract of country containing 14 villages lying to the north-east of the Dikhu River and east of the Inner Line of the Sibsagar district were included by notification in the Mokokchung subdivision. These villages have however not been administered pending the opening up of communications with the settled portions of the district. The inhabitants are mostly Nagas akin to the Miri Nagas of Tamlu and there are also some Simi villages.

Political.

The villages included in the district in 1904 soon settled down and were assessed to house-tax, and most of the chiefs of the nearer villages across the border maintain friendly relations with the district officials, though interference in their affairs was much restricted.

In September 1905, three Semas from the village of Aichisagami went across the frontier to Yachumi where they were attacked treacherously; one was killed, one escaped, and one was rescued by Kyekho, a headman of Yachumi. As the headmen of Yachumi failed to surrender the murderer or to come in in obedience to the summons sent to them and explain their conduct, the Deputy Commissioner with the Subdivisional Officer of Mokokchung and an escort of 100 rifles under Captain Gale marched to Yachumi in February 1906 and realised on the spot a fine of 30 mythans. The expedition met with no opposition, but the village of Kehomi was burned as the inhabitants failed to surrender the murderer who had taken refuge with them.

The Pelasi khel of Mozungjami failed to pay up their share of the fine imposed on their village after the expedition of 1905, so in December 1909 Lieutenant-Colonel Woods, the Deputy Commissioner, with 100 rifles of the Naga Hills Military Police visited Mozungjami. He

met with a friendly reception and the balance due with another five mythans demanded as a penalty for the delay were handed over.

For many years the naked Naga villages just outside the district had been terrorised over by Kukis who possessed guns and accordingly were more than a match for the Nagas. In 1909 some Kukis under the Yangnoi Raja murdered two British subjects and in the same year the Manipur frontier was violated twice by Kukis. Under the orders of Government a fine of a hundred guns was demanded of the offending villages, and as this was not paid Lieutenant-Colonel Woods with an escort of 100 rifles under Major Bliss made a promenade through the affected tract in February 1910, seized and confiscated 76 guns, detained some of the Kuki chiefs as hostages and left a guard in Melomi to prevent further aggression. The Kukis were ordered to return to Manipur whence they had come.

In January 1911, Lieutenant-Colonel Woods with 100 rifles of the Naga Hills Military Police co-operated with a force from Burma in an expedition to the village of Makware or Gulechiri which had raided the village of Naungmo in Upper Burma killing 13 persons and carrying off a boy only 7 years old. The force encountered most inclement weather and the approaches to Makware, which stands on the slopes of the snow-clad mountain of Sarameti (Mera or Mekriketu), proved very difficult. The columns however effected a junction successfully, and though the villagers took up a hostile attitude they fled at the first volley. These two expeditions brought comparative quiet to this section of the frontier and many villages evinced a strong desire to be taken over and administered.

Early in the year 1911 Mr. Needham, Subdivisional Officer, Mokokchung, visited the newly annexed country beyond the Dikhu to enquire into a case of headtaking by the village Chinlong across the frontier. As the headman failed to appear before him when summoned

he visited the village with a force of 80 rifles and was compelled by the hostile attitude of the villagers to fire upon them and burn the village.

In August 1912 a complaint was made to the Sub-divisional Officer, Mokokchang, by the representatives of the village of Wanching in the newly annexed tract to the east of the Dikhu, that a party of 11 men of their village proceeded on invitation to the independent village of Chinlong to cut creepers in the adjoining forest, and that, while so engaged, the party was treacherously attacked, three men being killed and one wounded. Wanching is a powerful village and the inhabitants asked to be permitted to avenge the murder of their friends. They were informed that such permission could not be given. Chinlong was called upon to surrender the murderers, and, on its refusal to do so, a force of Military Police under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Loch was despatched to punish the offending village. Chinlong, however, was successful in securing the assistance of the allied villages of the Tautok group and the opposition offered was consequently stronger than was anticipated. Chinlong was taken and burnt, but the enemy surprised the baggage guard, inflicting some loss and causing the coolies to stampede. The party then returned to British territory, and a stronger force, composed of regulars and Military Police under the command of Major A. Wilson, D.S.O., 1/8th Gurkha Rifles, was sent to exact reparation from the Naga villages concerned in the attack on the column commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Loch. The six villages which were known to have been implicated were taken and destroyed, and considerable loss of life and property was inflicted. The Deputy Commissioner subsequently made a tour through the trans-Dikhu territory and visited all the villages in the recently annexed area. A Military Police post has been established at Wakching in this area.

These are the only cases of importance in which the British Authorities have come into conflict with villages

beyond the border during the years 1905-1913, but there is constant fighting between village and village with a long roll of heads taken, and many refugees from the beaten villages seek shelter in the Ao villages on our side of the border.

Agriculture, Crops and Cattle.

During the past decade attempts have been made to introduce new crops and improved varieties of those grown, but not with much success. With Government aid terraced cultivation was introduced in some Ao, Sema, Lhota and Rengma villages, but has not yet been taken up seriously except in the vicinity of Mokokchung. Potatoes were tried and did well, but the Nagas do not take to them. The cultivation of maize appears to be on the increase.

In the year 1912 an experimental fruit garden was started at Tessama, 6 miles from Kohima.

In 1908 bullocks were tried at Mokokchung for ploughing, but the Nagas have not adopted the use of ploughs. In 1912 there was an out-break of rinderpest along the cart road. So many bullocks died that traffic was almost suspended, and the disease spread to the neighbouring Naga villages and carried off a large number of cattle.

In 1911 the bamboos in the valleys of the Kacha Naga country seeded and swarms of rats appeared on the ripening rice and millet. In the rains the plague abated, but the rats reappeared again at harvest time and did so much damage, that some of the Kuki villages were abandoned and all the villages towards Henima were short of rice.

In 1910 the Semas had very poor crops and suffered a good deal; they hardly have enough land for their wants in a normal year.

Public health.

Measles have appeared in epidemic form in several years. In 1907-08 a mysterious disease, apparently connected with pneumonia, carried off many persons in the Lhota country, and in the following year there were epidemics of cholera in the neighbourhood of Tamlu

and at Samaguting. Malarial fever is very prevalent in the lower hills and in 1912 many villages suffered from dysentery.

The dispensaries are popular and well attended. Great improvements were effected in the Kohima hospital in 1911-12 and new in-door wards were started in the following year at Mokokchung and Wokha.

Mines, Trade and Manufactures.

In the tract annexed to the district in 1910 the Assam Company has for many years held coal mines from the villages of Kongan and Wakching, and it was believed that there was a great deal of coal to be found, but an examination made by Mr. Hayden, a geologist deputed by the Government of India, did not reveal the presence of any other seams likely to pay.

In 1906 Messrs. Moll, Schutte and Company started a cotton ginning factory at Merapani, but the quantity of cotton brought down by the Nagas did not suffice to make the factory pay, and the company gave up the business.

In 1907 two mahals were formed for the collection and export of rubber, agar, and cane, and the revenue realised for the year 1908-09 was Rs. 1,000, but the amount collected did not come up to expectation.

Communications.

After the extension of the frontier in 1904 a new road was opened from Longsa along the Tizu valley and through the Eastern Angami country to join the old Sema Road near Sakhabama. The total length of this road from Kohima to Mokokchung is 136 miles.

Considerable improvements have been made in the cart road from Dimapur which now is passable for carts throughout the year. In 1912 an unsuccessful attempt was made to start a motor lorry service on this road.

Education.

In 1905 it was laid down that instruction in the village schools should be given in the tribal languages and the Roman character used. Curricula were framed for Ao and Angami schools, for which alone text books were available ; grants-in-aid were given to the Mission

Schools at Kohima and Impur, and scholarships assigned for the training of teachers in the upper classes of these schools. In pursuance of the new scheme Government took over 14 Mission Schools in the Mokokchung subdivision and started several new schools among the Angamis, and some measure of compulsion was used to secure proper attendance at these schools. Official pressure being afterwards withdrawn, the attendance fell off and many schools were closed, though new schools were opened in the Ao and Lhota country by the Impur Mission.

In 1908 an institution for the training of carpenters and blacksmiths was opened in Kohima under the name of the Fuller Technical School. The institution receives five boys yearly and gives them a three years' training with small stipends to maintain them; there is considerable competition for admission and the boys prove apt pupils.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

RAINFALL.

The number of years for which the average has been calculated is shown below the name of each station.

Months.	Average rainfall in inches.		
	Kohima (30 years).	Wokha (25 years).	Mokokchung (21 years).
1	2	3	4
January	0·48	1·23	1·13
February	1·08	2·52	1·79
March	2·40	3·62	3·91
April	3·90	7·48	8·34
May...	6·41	9·72	10·39
June	13·19	18·73	16·99
July	15·72	21·50	18·40
August	15·66	22·54	17·74
September	10·53	12·63	9·93
October	4·15	5·58	4·70
November	1·23	1·45	1·26
December	0·39	0·41	0·59
Annual	75·14	107 41	95·17

TABLE II.

General Statistics of Population.

Particulars.	Naga Hills.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Population—			
1911	149,623	74,751	74,872
1901	102,402	51,656	50,746
1891	96,637	49,084	47,553
1881	95,570	48,446	47,124
1872	71,021	35,510	35,511
Variation—			
1901-1911	+47,221	+23,095	+24,126
1891-1901	+5,765	+2,572	+3,193
1881-1891	+1,067	+638	+429
1872-1881	+24,549	+12,936	+11,613
1911.			
Religion—			
Total Hindus	4,213	2,737	1,476
Muhammadans	318	281	37
Animists	141,740	70,136	71,604
Total Christians	3,308	1,554	1,754
Baptists	3,277	1,529	1,748
Other religions	44	43	1

TABLE II—*concld.*

General Statistics of Population.

Particulars.	Naga Hills.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Civil condition—			
Unmarried	74,077	39,469	34,608
Married	60,758	30,590	30,168
Widowed	14,788	4,692	10,096
Literacy—			
Literate	1,287	1,233	54
Lterate in English ...	184	169	15
Illiterate	148,336	73,518	74,818
Languages spoken—			
Angami	38,557	19,919	18,638
Ao	28,877	13,617	15,260
Empeo or Kachha Naga ...	6,868	3,438	3,430
Kezhama	5,035	2,600	2,435
Lhota or Tsontsu... ...	19,600	9,493	10,107
Sema	32,851	16,319	16,532

TABLE III.

Birth-place, race, caste and occupation.

Particulars.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Birth-place—			
Born in the district ...	146,009	72,221	73,788
" other parts of the province.	1,867	1,173	694
" Bengal ...	214	126	88
" the United Provinces	167	144	23
" Nepal	951	708	243
" Elsewhere ...	415	379	36
Race and Caste—			
Naga (total)	137,913	68,331	69,582
" (Angami)	39,672	19,875	19,797
" (Ao)	26,685	12,614	14,071
" (Kachha)	9,012	4,424	4,588
" (Lhota)	19,498	9,437	10,061
" (Rengma)	4,370	2,016	2,354
" (Sema)	32,726	16,304	16,422
" (Kabui)	18	12	6
" (Kezhama)... ...	4,685	2,600	2,085
" (Angwanka) ...	208	105	103
" (Tengsa)	4	2	2
" (Unspecified) ..	1,035	942	93
Occupation—			
Workers	52,585	45,787	6,798
Dependents	97,038	28,964	68,074
Total supported—			
Ordinary Cultivators ...	47,073	41,832	5,241

TABLE IV.

Prices of food staples in seers obtainable per rupee.

Year	—			Kohima.		
				Common rice.	Salt.	Matikalai.
1890	2nd week of	February	...	10	4	5
	,, ,,	August	...	8	4¼	5
1900	,, ,,	February	...	13	4½	5½
	,, ,,	August	...	...	4½	6
1905	,, ,,	February	...	18	8	8
	,, ,,	August	...	12	8	7
1906	,, ,,	February	...	13	8	8
	,, ,,	August	...	10	8	7
1907	,, ,,	February	...	9	8	7
	,, ,,	August	...	10	9	7
1908	,, ,,	February	...	11	10	6
	,, ,,	August	...	10	10	5¼
1909	,, ,,	February	...	11½	11	5¾
	,, ,,	August	...	11½	10	6½
1910	,, ,,	February	...	13	12	6½
	,, ,,	August	...	10½	11	7
1911	,, ,,	February	...	13	12	6¼
	,, ,,	August	...	9	10	6
1912	,, ,,	February	...	12	10	6½
	,, ,,	August	...	9	10	6
1913	,, ,,	February	...			
	,, ,,	August	...			

TABLE IV—*concld.*

Prices of food staples in seers obtainable per rupee.

—	Kohima.		
	Common rice.	Salt.	Matikalai.
1914 2nd week of February ...			
1914 " " August ...			
1915 " " February ...			
1915 " " August ...			
1916 " " February ...			
1916 " " August ...			
1917 " " February ...			
1917 " " August ...			
1918 " " February ...			
1918 " " August ...			
1919 " " February ...			
1919 " " August ...			
1920 " " February ...			
1920 " " August ...			
1921 " " February ...			
1921 " " August ...			
1922 " " February ...			
1922 " " August ...			

TABLE V.

TABLE

Statistics of Criminal

Heads of Crime.	1905.		1906.		1907.	
	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGA HILLS DISTRICT.						
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.						
Number of cases.						
(i) Rioting or unlawful assembly. Sections 143-153, 157, 158 and 159.	2	2	4	4	1	1
(ii) Other offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	3	2	4	4	5	5
(iii) Murder, attempt at murder, and culpable homicide. Sections 302-304, 307, 308 and 396.	7	4	2	2	2	2
(iv) Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapon. Sections 324-326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.	1	1	5	4	2	2
(v) Serious criminal force. Sections 353, 354, 356 and 357.	1	1	1	1	1	1
(vi) Other serious offences against the person	2	...	2	2	1	1
(vii) Dacoity. Sections 395, 397 and 398 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Serious mischief, including mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. Sections 270, 281, 282, 428-433 and 435-440.	...	...	3	3	1	...
(ix) House-breaking and serious house-trespass. Sections 449-452, 454, 455 and 457-460.	3	2	8	1	9	6
(x) Wrongful restraint and confinement. Sections 341-344.	1	...	1	1	1	1
(xi) Other serious offences against the person and property or against property.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) Theft. Sections 379 and 382 ...	59	28	46	30	37	20
(xiii) Receiving stolen property. Sections 411 and 414.	3	3	4	4	3	3
(xiv) Lurking and criminal house-trespass. Sections 453, 456, 447 and 448.	1	...	3	2	1	...
(xv) Other minor offences against property ...	4	3	1	...	1	1
TOTAL ...	86	46	84	58	65	43

V.

and Civil Justice.

1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	1	1	3	3	Nil		1	1		
2	2	Nil		2	2	1	1	Nil			
Nil		1	...	7	3	2	1	1	1		
3	3	3	3	7	6	9	7	2	2		
1	1	2	...	2	1	3	3	7	5		
3	2	2	2	1	...	5	2	2	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	2	2	...	2	1	3	...	1	...		
8	2	10	2	15	8	6	4	5	2		
Nil		Nil		1	1	Nil		Nil			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	20	45	29	72	27	63	31	64	38		
1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4	Nil			
1	1	6	6	8	6	3	1	1	...		
Nil		2	2	1	1	Nil		1	1		
53	35	76	47	123	61	99	54	85	51		

TABLE

Statistics of Criminal

Heads of Crime.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.
	20	21	22	23	24	25
NAGA HILLS DISTRICT.						
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.						
Number of cases.						
(i) Rioting or unlawful assembly. Sections 143-153, 157, 158 and 159.						
(ii) Other offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.						
(iii) Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide. Sections 302-304, 307, 308 and 396.						
(iv) Grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapon. Sections 324-326, 329, 331, 333 and 335.						
(v) Serious criminal force. Sections 353, 354, 356 and 357.						
(vi) Other serious offences against the person						
(vii) Dacoity. Sections 395, 397 and 398 ...						
(viii) Serious mischief, including mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal. Sections 270, 281, 282, 428-433 and 435-440.						
(ix) House-breaking and serious house-trespass, Sections 449-452, 454 455, and 457-460.						
(x) Wrongful restraint and confinement. Sections 341-344.						
(xi) Other serious offences against the person and property or against property.						
(xii) Theft. Sections 379 and 382 ...						
(xiii) Receiving stolen property. Sections 411 and 414.						
(xiv) Lurking and criminal house-trespass. Sections 453, 456, 447 and 448.						
(xv) Other minor offences against property ...						
TOTAL ...						

V—*contd.*

and Civil Justice.

1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.	True.	Detected.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37

TABLE V—contd.

Statistics of Criminal and Civil Justice.

Civil Justice.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10
Suits for money and moveables.	109	155	285	165	244	292	290	228	
Title and other suits	...	...	...	13	28	29	30	24	
Rent suits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...		155	285	178	272	291	320	252	

TABLE V—*concld.*

Statistics of Criminal and Civil Justice.

CIVIL JUSTICE.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Suits for money and moveables.									
Title and other suits									
Rent suits ...									
TOTAL ...									

TABLE

Finance—

PRINCIPAL HEADS.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue (ordinary).	1,557	10	10	10	10	10	...	65
,, ,, (Miscellaneous).	48,428	59,708	66,668	71,429	78,002	91,257	82,771	82,138
Judicial stamps ...	826	1,376	1,098	743	546	902	439	746
Non-judicial stamps	239	282	324	197	99	95	72	92
Opium	6,916	2,263	3,210	3,247	3,220	3,654	4,572	4,615
Country spirits ...	750	556	926	830	935	770	770	990
Ganja ...	517	441	736	692	762	703	717	571
Other heads of Excise	263	880	450	411	29	140	...	1
Assessed taxes ...	2,308	2,834	471	510	681	503	502	919
Number of assessees per 1,000.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	61,804	68,350	73,893	78,069	84,284	98,034	89,843	90,137

VI.

Receipts.

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	55										
94,111	89,588										
675	890										
40	55										
4,483	4,558										
842	840										
493	537										
...	...										
722	659										
...	...										
1,01,466	97,182										

TABLE

Miscellaneous Land

Particulars.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kohima Subdivision:—						
House-tax	34,758	39,545	42,008	50,685	50,849	42,880
Total Revenue ...	34,806	39,761	42,493	51,013	51,990	49,805
Mokokchung Subdivision:—						
House-tax	24,562	27,668	28,509	30,044	28,281	28,733
Total Revenue ...	31,862	31,668	35,509	40,244	30,781	32,333
Total District—						
House-tax	59,320	67,213	70,517	80,729	79,130	71,613
Others head*	7,348	4,216	7,485	10,528	3,641	10,525
Total Revenue ...	66,668	71,429	78,002	91,257	82,771	82,138

* Includes revenue from rubber, agar,

VII.

Revenue—Receipts.

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
54,603	55,501										
59,431	56,140										
31,480	31,848										
34,680	33,448										
86,083	87,349										
8,028	2,239										
94,111	89,588										

cane and elephant mahals.

TABLE

Ex-

Principal heads.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07
1	2	3	4
Number of opium shops	1	2	2
Amount paid for licenses	Rs. 1,386	Rs. 1,908	Rs. 1,881
Opium issued ...	Md. Srs. 1 24	Md. srs. 1 7 / 2 19(a)	Md. srs. 1 7 / 2 18(a)
Duty on opium sold ...	Rs. 1,824	Rs. 1,339	Rs. 1,339
Number of ganja shops	1	1	1
Amount paid for licenses	Rs. 396	Rs. 330	Rs. 388
Amount of ganja issued	Srs. ch. 29 8	Srs. 32	Srs. 34
Duty on ganja sold	Rs. 340	Rs. 362	Rs. 374
Number of country spirit shops.	1	1	1
Amount paid for licenses	Rs. 926	Rs 830	Rs. 935
Other heads of Excise Revenue.	450	411	29

(a) This quantity of opium was issued from Haflong Treasury to the Deger opium shop and the

VIII.

cise.

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
5	6	7	8	9
2	2	2	2	2
Rs. 2,115	Rs. 3,032	Rs. 3,075	Rs. 2,467	Rs. 2,920
Md. 1 srs. 14	Md. 1 srs. 15	Md. 1 srs. 15	Md. 1 srs. 24	Md. 1 srs. 12
2 14(a)	1 20(a)	1 22(a)	2 2(a)	3 8(a)
Rs. 1,539	Rs. 1,540	Rs. 1,540	Rs. 2,016	Rs. 1,638
1	1	1	1	1
Rs. 340	Rs. 288	Rs. 230	Rs. 240	Rs. 240
Srs. 33	Srs. 39	Srs. 31	Srs. 23	Srs. 27
Rs. 363	Rs. 429	Rs. 341	Rs. 253	Rs. 297
1	1	1	1	1
Rs. 770	Rs. 770	Rs. 990	Rs. 842	Rs. 840
140	...	1	...	...

duty and cost price were credited there.i

TABLE

Ex-

PRINCIPAL HEADS.	19 2-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	10	11	12
Number of opium shops ...			
Amount paid for licenses Rs.			
Opium issued	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.
Duty on opium sold... Rs.			
Number of ganja shops ...			
Amount paid for licenses Rs.			
Amount of ganja issued ...	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.
Duty on ganja sold... Rs.			
Number of country spirit shops			
Amount paid for licenses Rs.			
Other heads of Excise Revenue Rs			

VIII—*concld.*

cise.

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. .ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md s.s. ch.	Md. srs. ch.
Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.	Md. srs. ch.

TABLE IX.

Strength of Police Force.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.
CIVIL POLICE.		
Supervising Staff.		
District and Assistant Superintendents	1	...
Inspectors	...	...
Subordinate Staff.		
Sub-Inspectors	1	2
Head-Constables	3	2
Constables	26	31
MILITARY POLICE.		
Officers	72	16
Men	598	657
Total expenditure Rs.	1,94,214	1,92,766

TABLE X.

Police Stations and Outposts.

Names of Police Stations and Outposts.	Sanctioned strength in 1912.			
	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Constables.	Total.
Kohima Police Station ...	1	1	16	18
Henema Outpost ...	1	...	4	5
Nichuguard Outpost ...	...	1	4	5
Zubja Road Post ...	...	...	4	4
Viswema Road Post ...	...	...	3	3

TABLE XI.

Outposts held by the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion in 1912.

Name.	Distance from head-quarters.	Strength.	
		Officers.	Men.
	Miles.		
Mokokchung ...	91	2	100
Tamlu	135	1	50
Khonoma	11	1	25

TABLE XII.

JAIL STATISTICS.

Kohima Jail.

——		1901.	1911.
1		2	3
Average daily population ...	Male...	20	27·85
	Female	...	·83
Rate of Jail mortality per 1,000 ...		...	nil
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Expenditure on Jail maintenance ...		1,013	3,043 0 0
Cost per prisoner* (excluding civil prisoners).		22	40 4 4
Profits on Jail manufacture ...		1,343	824 10 0
Earnings per prisoner†		71	39 10 0

* On rations and clothing only.

† Calculated on the average number sentenced to labour.

TABLE XIII.

ducational Finance.

PARTICULARS.	Number of institutions.	EXPENDITURE ON INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED OR AIDED BY PUBLIC FUNDS IN 1910-11 FROM—				Expenditure per scholar.
		Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Training and Special Schools.	3	4,982	...	1,992	6,974	51 10 6
Middle English Schools.	1	1,875	285	...	2,160	31 4 0
Lower Primary Schools.	24	2,818	...	325	3,143	8 5 8
TOTAL ...	28	9,675	285	2,317	12,277	21 10 5

TABLE

Edu

—	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.									
Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of boys reading in Middle School classes.	5	6	6	9	7	4	3	5	9
Number of boys reading in Primary classes.	83	79	74	63	64	50	53	51	67
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
Number	6	6	27	32	34	31	23	24	22
Number of boys reading in upper three classes. / Number of boys reading in lower classes.	107(*a*)	146(*a*)	779(*a*)	785(*a*)	682(*a*)	652(*a*)	558(*a*)	350(*a*)	305(*a*)
Number of Training schools.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of boys ...	65	59	153	183	169	124	39	107	121
Number of Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Number of boys ...	...	...	...	...	5	10	14	14	15
FEMALE EDUCATION.									
Number of pupils in Middle English Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of pupils in Upper Primary Schools.	...	5	13	11	6	9	3	14	15
Number of pupils in Lower Primary Schools.	3	1	10	2	...	6	4	26	22

(*a*) Separate figures not available.

N.B.—Girls reading in Training Schools are treated as Upper Primary pupils.

XIV.

cation.

1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

TABLE XV.

Medical.

Particulars.	Kohima Subdivision.		Mokokchung Subdivision.		Total District.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of dispensaries ...	2	2	1	3	3	5
Daily average number of in-door patients.	13·60	27·14	...	29·46	13·60	56·60
Ditto ditto of out-door patients.	36·87	49·78	23·18	84·60	60·05	134·38
Cases treated ...	10,651	17,479	5,859	31,739	16,510	49,218
Operations performed ...	119	151	42	228	161	379
Total income ... Rs.	4,009	5,911	699	6,364	4,708	12,275
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income from Government...	3,556	5,506	699	6,284	4,255	11,790
Subscriptions ...	249	392	...	55	249	447
Total expenditure Rs.	3,987	5,661	699	6,148	4,686	11,809
Expenditure on Establishment. Rs.	1,776	3,134	334	2,844	2,110	5,978
Ratio per mille of persons successfully vaccinated.	...	...	...	...	123	27 79
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost per case ...	...	...	...	...	0 1 9	0 5 4

TABLE XVI.

Dispensaries.

Names of dispensaries.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1913.		1913.	
	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Kohima ...	4,799	10,130	6,881	13,172	5,705	12,842	5,449	12,700	4,420	14,202	4,326	13,188	4,775	13,795	5,041	23,686		
Henima ...	...	2,491	...	3,208	...	3,085	139	2,166	786	2,244	706	4,635	886	3,684	823	4,136		
Wokha ...	2,335	4,029	2,075	6,826	2,795	7,765	2,336	9,761	2,649	11,262	2,579	12,079	2,503	14,350	2,171	15,083		
Mokokchung ...	1,992	7,905	2,258	10,240	4,993	11,373	3,030	12,039	2,922	13,934	2,635	15,045	2,737	18,672	3,023	13,381		
Tamlu ...	...	909	...	1,041	...	2,015	1,370	2,812	1,041	3,000	856	2,951	908	2,3[illegible]7	1,076	2,656		

TABLE XVI—*concld.*

Dispensaries.

Names of dispensaries.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Kohima ...																		
Henema ...																		
Wokha ...																		
Mokokchung ...																		
Tamlu ...																		

A. S. P. O. (Excise) No. 14—30—17-12-1914.

PART II.

MANIPUR.

CONTENTS.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

There is nothing further to note under this heading.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

In May 1907, under the orders of the Government of India, the administration of the State was made over to His Highness the Raja and a Darbar consisting of a member of the Indian Civil Service lent to the State as Vice-President and of six Manipuri members. The Raja was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Political.

In 1910, the principal political event was the punitive expedition sent by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam against the Kukis living in the unadministered tract outside the eastern boundary of the State. These Kukis have from time to time committed raids on British subjects in the Naga Hills district and Manipur State subjects living on that side of the State, as well as on the Somra group of villages situated in the unadministered tract within one day's march of the Manipur boundary. Many Kukis who were once Manipur subjects took part in these raids. The village of Kangjang was ordered to pay a fine of 30 guns or Rs. 1,500 for the raid committed by the village on the Tangkhul village of Kongai in Manipur State, and the

village of Phang (Yangnoi) was ordered to pay a fine of 100 guns or Rs. 6,000 for killing three Nagas of Temimi in the Naga Hills district and of 20 guns or Rs. 1,000 for raiding the Tangkhul village of Luchai Khunow in Manipur State. Two headmen of Kangjang and three headmen of Phang were arrested and taken back with the expedition as hostages for the full realisation of the fine.

In 1911, another expedition had to be sent against the more southern tribes of the unadministered Somra tract with the object of punishing the Tangkhul village of Somra Phuntret for kidnapping two girls of Kharasom and the Kuki village of Saiyapau for raiding Chammu Khunnow. The Tangkhuls of Somra Phuntret deserted their village, and so the village was burnt. Saiyapau submitted and surrendered 10 guns, so only a fine of Rs. 100 and two years' house-tax were realised from the village. The situation is thus reviewed in the following extract from the Administration Report of the Manipur State for 1910-11 :—

"These measures will, it is to be hoped, put a stop to the raids for some time to come, but it is certain that they will not establish permanent peace on the frontier. The difficulty lies in the settlement of disputes between hillmen who are subjects of Manipur State and the independent tribes of the unadministered tract. The latter can sue the Manipur hillmen in the Vice-President's court, but do not as a rule do so, being probably deterred by guilty knowledge of murder and oppression carried on across the border. The Manipur subjects, on the other hand, have no redress against independent hillmen. The result is that both sides take the law into their own hands, which frequently leads to reprisals. And in my opinion there is no likelihood of a cessation of raids and abductions until the tract between Burma, the Naga Hills and Manipur, south of the Tuzu or Namtalei river, is taken over by the British Government. The Tangkhul villages in this tract who are all more or less subject to the Kukis, would welcome such a step and the Kukis themselves, who are all former subjects of Manipur, are sufficiently aware of the power of the Sarkar to know that resistance is out of the question. The cost of administration would be inconsiderable and would be more than covered by a house-tax at the same rate as in Manipur and the Naga Hills."

Towards the close of the year 1912-13 the public peace was considerably disturbed by a widespread agitation, extending throughout the Manipuri population, against the system known as *pothang*, by which roads and schools are kept up by village labour and touring officials have their things carried from village to village. Practically every village in the valley, except the Imphal villages, which were exempted from *pothang* by the Darbar a few years ago, combined in passive resistance to the system. Roads remained unrepaired: touring was at a standstill: in one case violence was employed to State officials. The consequence was that the administration of the State, especially in the Land Revenue Department, came almost to a standstill. The Political Agent attempted to conciliate the people and remove the deadlock by promising to consider the people's grievances and frame a scheme for the abolition of *pothang*, issuing orders that in the meanwhile the *pothang* system must continue. The people however remained insubordinate, probably fearing that any sign of weakening on their part might result in the matter being shelved. Detailed proposals for the total abolition of the *pothang* system and the substitution of travelling allowances and grants for road and school repairs have now been framed by the Political Agent with the assistance of a Select Committee of the Darbar, and have been submitted to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who has since accorded his approval to them. The additional expenditure thereby incurred by the State is met by an increase of 3 annas in each rupee of land revenue rate and by the imposition of certain additional fees and taxes. Pothang system.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population according to the census of 1911 was 222,917 in the valley, and 123,305 in the hills, giving a total of 346,222 as compared with 284,465 in 1901.

CHAPTER IV.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS.

In the years 1908 and 1909 an attempt was made to introduce the cultivation of lac in the Langol Hill forest reserve near Imphal, but did not prove a commercial success. The principal forest produce consists of timber and firewood. An agreement for the working and extraction of teak on the Burma border was concluded with the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, during the year 1912-1913. In addition, 71 maunds of beeswax, 10 maunds of deer horns and 16 maunds of *agar* were exported by the lessee of the monopoly right of trade in these articles.

CHAPTER V.

INDUSTRIES.

Weaving. An attempt has been made since 1910 to introduce the use of improved handlooms, but the experiment has not so far proved successful, as the looms are said not to be suitable for the weaving of fine cloth.

Silk industry. In the year 1907 operations were started by the Manipur Company, Limited, to whom all rights to make silk in the State had been transferred by Messrs. Anderson Wright & Co. under their agreement with the Raja of Manipur. A number of blocks of waste land suitable for growing mulberry were given revenue-free to the Company, and the tact displayed by the Company's resident European Manager did much to smooth away the difficulties inevitable in starting an industry on novel lines among a conservative people. In 1908 the working of the Company was much hindered by the dry season, as owing to the want of rain it was found impossible to prepare land for mulberry, while a cholera epidemic caused great difficulty in obtaining labour.

In 1910 advantageous terms of land tenure were offered to raiyats conditional on their taking up mulberry cultivation. In spite of these concessions, however, only 314 bighas of new land were taken up for the purpose in the following year, and the Directors of the Company not seeing any immediate prospect of working their silk venture at a profit, decided to wind up their affairs, which was accordingly done in October 1912. Under their agreement, their mulberry and *kacha* buildings reverted to the State. The Darbar decided to continue the experiment for a year or two at least, hoping that with mulberry ready planted, a considerable decrease in establishment and no costly experiments, it might be possible to make the venture pay. It is too early yet to say whether the experiment as conducted by the State will prove successful.

CHAPTER VI.

ECONOMIC CONDITION.

The year 1911 is notable in Manipur, where climatic conditions make famine well-nigh unheard of, for the almost complete failure of the rice crop in the villages of the south-west hill tracts, which are chiefly Kuki. Scarcity first manifested itself in the Kuki villages near the Lushai border, in the latter part of October 1911, and thence rapidly spread to the north and east. The failure of the crop was due to the ravages of rats, attracted in the first instance by the seeding of the wild bamboo. As the bulk of the population relies entirely for its support on rice cultivation, eked out during the rains by subsidiary crops, distress began to make itself felt almost at once. The number of houses in the area chiefly affected was about 5,700 with a population of some 30,000. In November 1911, arrangements were made with Lakhipur (Cachar) traders for the supply of rice to the hillmen on credit

from their depôts, four in number, on the Barak river and near Jirighat.

In January 1912, to accommodate villages situated at too great a distance from the Barak river, similar arrangements were made for the supply of rice on credit from a firm of traders who had shops at Imphal and Mairang in the south of the valley. Subsequently 5,000 maunds of rice were purchased by the State from Silchar merchants and were distributed to the affected villages. Nothing approaching an actual state of famine existed, as the people, by eking out the supply of rice available with edible roots obtained in the jungle, had no difficulty in existing till the millet and maize crops were harvested about the end of June. The crops in the north-western hills also failed partially, but the distress in that area was in no way acute and no relief measures were found necessary. The scarcity in the south-western hills instead of abating, somewhat increased in severity in 1912. The rice crop again failed owing to the ravages of rats. The maize and millet crops were also attacked by rats, the former being almost completely destroyed and only a small proportion of the latter harvested. The affected villages purchased a certain quantity of rice from the Barak traders, but the latter were unwilling to supply any more on credit. Arrangements were therefore made at the close of the year to send up sufficient rice to support the people until the following maize and millet harvest. The State distributed 9,016 maunds of rice during the year.

The chief export of Manipur is rice. During the year 1912-13 about 74,000 maunds of rice were exported to the plains.

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Imphal water-supply.

In 1908 His Highness the Raja and the Darbar approved of a water-works scheme for Imphal, by which

a pipe-water supply was to be conveyed to Imphal from the Maklong and Palok rivers. The actual work was however delayed pending the preparation of detailed estimates. The work of construction and erection was carried out in 1912 and 1913.

In 1906 after consultation with Government it was decided to open up a portion of the forest land on the east bank of the Jiri for settlement, the terms being ryotwari. Land held under this settlement is assessed at the rate of five annas a *bigha*. The revenue is collected by a Mauzadar who is paid by commission. The settlement after a set back in 1908-09 has shown satisfactory progress. In 1911 there were 14,346 *bighas* of settled land. The principal crop is rice, but sugarcane is also cultivated, and it was reported in 1912 that two new Khasi villages were entirely given up to the cultivation of *pan* in land which was not suitable for rice. There appears to be every likelihood that the settlement will turn out prosperous and be a fruitful source of revenue to the State. Jirighat Settlement.

Since the management of the State has been made over to His Highness the Raja and his Darbar, the only change in the Administration of Justice is that the Darbar tries all criminal cases formerly tried by the Superintendent of the State, that is, all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Cherap. The latter court has first-class powers. Appeals from the Cherap, both in criminal and civil cases, are tried by the Darbar. The other courts, Sadar and Rural Panchayats, remain as before. As regards Civil Justice a slight change was made in 1910-11 in the system of the final disposal of appeal cases by the Darbar. Formerly the decision of the Darbar was final and irrevocable. But by the revised rules for the management of the Manipur State His Highness the Raja or the Vice-President can, within a month of the passing of the Darbar's order, direct that the case be re-opened only on the ground that material evidence has not been considered. Administration of Justice.

The Panchayat courts have five members each, sitting as a bench to hear cases, which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayats have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases that are beyond the power of the subordinate courts. The Darbar is the Supreme Court of Appeal for all cases in which the Manipuri population is concerned. It also tries original criminal cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Cherap. Certain classes of civil cases concerning land are disposed of by the Sub-Deputy Collector and His Highness the Raja's Private Secretary, from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Vice-President. All original cases in which the hill men are concerned are tried by the Vice-President. Appeals against the order of the Vice-President lie to the Political Agent, who also tries serious cases committed to his court by the Vice-President and cases in which a British subject is a party.

Military Police Force. The Military Police force is under the command of His Highness the Raja. The strength of the force is 7 Native Officers, 28 Non-Commissioned officers, 182 Sepoys, 3 Buglers and 10 Bandsmen. The force is armed with Tower muskets, but there are 25 Martini-Henry rifles available for use on expeditions and escort. The force is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail and the Revenue office, and to preserve internal peace and quell any disturbance that may arise among the hill tribes. It also supplies a Guard-of-Honour to His Highness the Raja, escorts for him and the Vice-President of the Darbar, when necessary, and escorts for treasure to and from the Imphal Treasury between Imphal and Kohima.

Civil Police. The Civil Police force consists of one Sub-Inspector, four head constables, two writer constables and 24

constables. The Constables are armed with batons only. There is only one thana in the valley situated at Imphal. It has jurisdiction only in Imphal, but when ordered by the Police Member or Judicial Member sends out men to investigate cases in the mofussil. There are two *outposts*, one at Sengmai, in the north of the valley, to preserve order in the neighbourine Gurkhali settlement, the other at Jirighat to preservg order in Jiribam and check the export of cattle into Cachar.

Naga Police.

There are two small Naga thanas on the Kohima road, each containing one head constable and four constables. They are under the control of the Vice-President. That the presence of this police force has a deterrent effect on crime is shown by the fact that theft cases are rarely reported since their establishment.

Village Police.

The number of chaukidars in 1912-13 was 206. They are remunerated partly in cash and partly by grants of service land.

Vital statistics and sanitation.

Owing to continued drought cholera broke out in the valley in April 1908, and the epidemic continued in a virulent form till the end of June. On the 7th May Lieutenant Catto, I.M.S., died of cholera. The epidemic continued to rage till very heavy rains fell in the first three weeks of July. From the records kept at the Civil Hospital, Imphal, it appears that 5,532 cases of cholera were reported, out of which 4,014 died. All these cases occurred within a four-mile radius of the Civil Hospital. The severity of the epidemic may best be judged when it is mentioned that, on its conclusion, when the chaukidars in the valley were ordered to report the names of such persons as had died of cholera in their beats, it was found that the total number of deaths during the epidemic had been 12,491 or 6·5 per cent. of the population in the valley at the time of the census of 1901.

Education. There are three Middle English Schools in Manipur. Of these the Johnstone School is at Imphal. It teaches up to the High School standard. Pupils are sent out from this school to some other High Schools in Assam to prepare for the Matriculation Examination. The other two Middle English schools are the Bengali School at Imphal, established for the education of the children of the State employees, and the Ukhrul School in the Tangkhul Hills. The Middle English schools in Imphal are maintained mainly by grants-in-aid from the State and partly by fees from the pupils. The Ukhrul School is maintained mainly by grant-in-aid from the State, but a portion of the cost is found by the American Baptist Mission. There is an Upper Primary school at Imphal and 66 Lower Primary schools in the valley. In the hills there are 10 Lower Primary schools. All the Primary schools, both in the valley and in the hills, are maintained by the State, but a small fee is paid by students in the Upper Primary school. The school buildings in Imphal and the Ukhrul School are kept in repair by the State. Primary school houses throughout the valley were formerly repaired by the villagers themselves, but since the abolition of the *pothang* system this charge falls on the State.

There is also a Bengali Girls' School at Imphal, which is maintained for the benefit of the Government servants and British subjects living in the Manipur State. The Assam Administration has recently sanctioned a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 towards its support.

Registration. The Darbar decided in 1911-12 to introduce a system of registration of documents from November 1st for one year, as an experimental measure. Between the 1st November 1912 and the 31st March 1913, 117 documents were registered. It is hoped that registration will gradually rise in favour as the people come to see its advantages.

There is a Veterinary Dispensary in Imphal under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who treats free of cost animals brought to the dispensary or shown him during his tours. Veterinary.

TABLES OF STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Rainfall.

Average rainfall in inches (for 22 years).

January	...	0·61	July	...	11·12
February	...	1·78	August	...	10·27
March...	...	3·90	September ...		5·31
April ...	...	5·32	October	...	4·35
May ...	...	5·64	November	...	1·47
June ...	...	10·44	December	...	0·61
			Annual	...	61·82

TABLE II.

General Statistics of Population.

Particulars.	Manipur State.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Population—			
1911	346,222	170,666	175,556
1901	284,465	139,632	144,833
1881	221,070	109,557	111,513
Variation—			
1901-1911	+61,757	+31,034	+30,723
1881-1901	+63,395	+30,075	+33,320

TABLE II.—*concld.*

General Statistics of Population.

Particulars.	Manipur State.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1911			
Religion—			
Hindus	201,369	99,264	102,105
Muhammadans...	14,504	7,505	6,999
Animists	130,093	63,699	66,394
Christians	132	84	48
Others	124	114	10
Civil condition—			
Unmarried	182,224	97,786	84,438
Married	134,584	66,679	67,905
Widowed	29,414	6,201	23,213
Literacy—			
Literate	7,106	6,889	217
Literate in English	559	541	18
Illiterate	339,116	163,777	175,339
Languages spoken—			
Manipuri	211,691	103,695	107,996
Kuki (Unspecified)	6,687	3,482	3,205
Naga (Unspecified)	4,238	2,052	2,186
Paite	8,328	4,320	4,008
Sopvoma	10,100	5,287	4,813
Tangkhul	27,272	12,855	14,417
Thado or Jangshen	26,455	12,979	13,476

TABLE III.

Birthplace, race, caste and occupation.

Particulars.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Birthplace—			
Born in the State	338,227	165,661	172,566
" Assam	4,777	2,584	2,193
" Bengal	300	198	102
" the United Provinces ...	487	362	125
" Nepal	1,163	769	394
" Elsewhere	1,268	1,092	176
Race and Caste—			
Brahman	8,011	4,055	3,956
Kshattriya	171,702	84,167	87,535
Kuki	63,354	31,556	31,798
Naga (total)	66,413	31,982	34,431
" (Tangkhul)	27,247	12,826	14,421
" (Kabui)	18,429	8,786	9,643
" (Sopvoma)	12,680	6,539	6,141
Sheikh (Musalman)	13,570	6,772	6,798
Occupation—			
Workers	134,932	78,273	56,659
Dependants	211,290	92,393	118,897
Total supported—			
Ordinary cultivators	80,817	69,015	11,802
Cotton weavers and spinners ...	36,249	359	35,890
Grain and pulse dealers	1,675	361	1,314

TABLE IV.

Distribution of population.

Panahs and Lams.	Population in 1911.	Population in 1901.	Difference.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Valley Section ...	222,917	191,065	+31,852	Not available.	...
Imphal Panah ...	74,650	72,234	+ 2,416		...
Naharup „ ...	28,809	18,241	+10,568		...
Ahalup „ ...	43,186	37,651	+ 5,535		...
Laifam „ ...	46,775	62,153	+12,940		...
Khabum „ ...	28,318				...
Taluk-Cachar Road ...	148	786	— 638		...
Thana Jirighat Panah ...	1,031	Newly formed in 1911.			...
Hill Section ...	123,305	93,400	+29,905		...
Awang Lam ...	23,251	15,148	+ 8,106		...
Sekta „ ...	22,888	19,576	+ 3,312		...
Nangpak „ ...	20,464	14,493	+ 5,971		...
Mairang „ ...	28,534	16,823	+11,711		...
Nongchup „ ...	18,340	19,724	— 1,384		...
Cachar Road ...	9,825	7,636	+ 2,189		...
Total State ...	346,222	284,465	+61,757	8,456	41

TABLE V.

Prices of food staples in seers obtainable per rupee.

—		Common rice.	Salt.	*Matikalai.*
1		2	3	4
1895	February	33	2¾	10
	August	25	3	7
1900	February	39	4	12
	August	40½	4	9½
1905	February	33	8	13
	August	39	9	10
1906	February	31	10½	12
	August	13½	9	10½
1907	February	16	10	12
	August	15	6¼	9
1908	February	27	10	8
	August	24½	9¾	4¾
1909	February	28	13	6½
	August	24	10	4
1910	February	28	13	7
	August	24	9½	9½
1911	February	28½	10½	10
	August	24½	11	7½
1912	February	19	11½	9
	August	17½	8	7½
1913	February			
	August			

TABLE V.—*concld.*

Prices of food staples in seers obtainable per rupee.

—	Common rice.	Salt.	*Matikalai.*
1	2	3	4
1914 February			
1914 August			
1915 February			
1915 August			
1916 February			
1916 August			
1917 February			
1917 August			
1918 February			
1918 August			
1919 February			
1919 August			
1920 February			
1920 August			
1921 February			
1921 August			
1922 February			
1922 August			

TABLE VI.

TABLE

Statistics of Criminal

——	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	2	3	4
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.			
In the Court of the Political Agent—			
Number of cases tried	39	20	49
„ persons convicted	19	6	16
„ acquitted	16	5	12
In the Court of the Superintendent and Assistant to the Superintendent of the State—			
Number of original cases tried ...	144	101	44
„ „ persons convicted ...	210	102	39
„ „ acquitted	111	126	18
„ „ cases decided on appeal ...	31	45	41
In the Court of the Durbar—			
Number of original cases tried ...	...	...	...
„ „ persons convicted ...	...	...	...
„ „ acquitted	...	...	...
„ „ cases decided on appeal ...	...	...	...
In the Hill Court—			
Number of original cases tried ...	...	...	...
„ „ persons convicted ...	...	...	...
„ „ acquitted	...	...	...
In the Cherap Court—			
Number of original cases tried ...	104	116	229
„ „ cases decided on appeal ...	15	25	27
„ „ cases decided in the court of the town Panchayat ...	33	39	32

VI.

and Civil Justice.

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
5	6	7	8	9	10
74	99	160	152	162	
45	22	36	49	56	
31	5	16	17	20	
6	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	
10	5	8	4	6	
11	5	17	1	10	
4	21	11	4	25	
29	31	48	27	32	
71	43	53	58	52	
59	51	238	37	50	
58	34	46	28	41	
197	162	342	330	393	
27	13	22	15	11	
57	35	38	27	37	

TABLE

Statistics of Criminal

—	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	11	12	13
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.			
In the Court of the Political Agent—			
Number of cases tried			
" " persons convicted ...			
" " acquitted			
In the Court of the Superintendent and Assistant to the Superintendent of the State—			
Number of original cases tried ...			
" " persons convicted ...			
" " acquitted			
" " cases decided on appeal ...			
In the Court of the Durbar—			
Number of original cases tried ...			
" " persons convicted ...			
" " acquitted			
" " cases decided on appeal ...			
In the Hill Court—			
Number of original cases tried ...			
" " persons convicted ...			
" " acquitted			
In the Cherap Court—			
Number of original cases tried ...			
" " case decided on appeal ...			
" " case decided in the court of the town Panchayat			

VI—*contd.*

and Civil Justice.

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
14	15	16	17	18	19

TBBLE

Statistics of Criminal

—	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.
1	2	3	4
CIVIL JUSTICE.			
Number of civil suits instituted in the Court of the Political Agent ...	153	323	678
In the Court of the Superintendent and Assistant to the Superintendent of the State—			
Number of original miscellaneous cases instituted	408	203	265
Number of appeals decided	134	271	232
In the Court of the Durbar—			
Number of cases decided on appeal ...	...	...	...
In the Hill Court—			
Number of original cases decided ...	...	...	...
In the Cherap Court—			
Number of original cases decided ...	232	446	373
Number of cases decided on appeal ...	133	394	424
Number of cases decided in the court of the town Panchayet	904	1,249	2,152

VI—*contd.*

and Civil Justice.

1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
5	6	7	8	9	10
602	639	796	644	826	
32	...	...	...	...	
41	...	...	...	...	
157	124	166	180	153	
187	165	158	135	161	
351	225	364	311	270	
327	196	24	276	249	
1,781	1,501	1,296	1,200	1,156	

TABLE

Statistics of Criminal and

—	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	11	12	13
CIVIL JUSTICE.			
Number of civil suits instituted in the Court of the Political Agent ...			
In the Court of the Superintendent and Assistant to the Superintendent of the State—			
Number of original miscellaneous cases instituted			
Number of appeals decided			
In the Court of the Durbar—			
Number of cases decided on appeal ...			
In the Hill Court—			
Number of original cases decided ...			
In the Cherap Court—			
Number of original cases decided ...			
" " cases decided on appeal ...			
" " " " in the court of the town Panchayet			

VI—*concld.*

Civil Justice.

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
14	15	16	17	18	19

TABLE

Finance—

Principal Heads.	1892-93.	1900-01.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,24,382	2,49,944	2,58,470
Foreigners' tax	...	4,429	5,794
Hill House-tax	30,721	52,609	68,696
Fisheries	14,522	27,892	23,365
Salt Revenue	13,265	6,976	6,510
Forests	4,037	32,427	39,529
Kubo Valley Compensation	...	6,270	6,270
Other Sources	27,969	7,279	6,355
Excise	...	...	...
Export tax on rice, cattle, etc.	...	...	...
Total	2,14,896	3,87,826	4,12,989

VII.

Receipts.

1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,81,291	2,74,527	2,90,609	3,01,424	3,09,025	3,13,561	3,20,220
5,939	8,964	9,256	6,489	7,001	5,016	5,256
55,569	55,837	67,175	59,933	63,200	64,912	69,178
32,077	35,283	31,359	33,212	34,620	29,372	37,682
4,440	3,330	2,580	1,680	2,475	1,508	2,035
13,363	11,397	16,031	25,597	23,401	29,682	25,707
6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270
13,849	25,829	23,850	14,462	31,747	21,050	23,984
...	...	...	1,412	1,425	1,931	1,086
...	...	...	...	...	22,224	27,208
4,12,798	4,21,437	4,47,130	4,50,479	4,79,164	4,95,526	5,18,626

TABLE

Finance—

Principal Heads.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue			
Foreigners' tax			
Hill House-tax			
Fisheries			
Salt Revenue			
Forests			
Kubo Valley Compensation			
Other sources			
Excise			
Export tax on rice, cattle, etc.			
Total			

VII—*concld.*

Receipts.

1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

TABLE VIII.

Outposts maintained by the State Police.

Place.	Force.
1	2
1. Shebong	6 } of the Military Police.
2. Mao	6 } of the Military Police.
3. Chingai	14 } of the Military Police.
4. Sengmai	4 } of the Civil Police.
5. Jirighat	6 } of the Civil Police.
6. Karong	5 } of the Naga Police.
7. Makhan	5 } of the Naga Police.

TABLE IX.

Statistics of Manipur Jail.

—	1900-01.	1910-11.
1	2	3
Daily average population	72	129·91
Rate of Jail mortality per 1,000	28	10
Expenditure on Jail maintenance ... Rs.	4,626	8,937
Cost per prisoner, on food and clothing (excluding civil prisoners). ... ... Rs.	26	20

TABLE X.

Medical.

—	1901.	1911.
1	2	3
Number of dispensaries	1	4
Daily average number of in-door patients	8	17·75
Daily average number of out-door patients	28	70·30
Cases treated	8,371	25,673
Operations performed	236	721
Total income ... ... Rs.	3,504	6,628 11 0
Income from Government ... "	735	650 0 0
Income from State funds ... "	2,679	5,978 11 0
Subscriptions ... ... "	...	...
Total expenditure ... "	3,504	6,628 11 0
Expenditure on establishment "	1,353	3,188 11 6
Ratio per mille of persons vaccinated ...	54·60	34·92
Cost per case ... ... Rs.	0 1 5	0 3 0

TABLE XI.

Dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Imphal ...	4,273 6 11	9,1 6	5,158 7 7	9,526	4,654 1 11	10,792	8,175 0 11	11,178	8,289 14 1	13,886	5,850 10 10	14,156	7,350 2 6	14,348	7,577 14 10	13,519
Rajbari ...	Not open.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,064	...	1,075	...	1,375	...	1,755
Mao ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,814	...	3,988	...	4,749	...	3,931
Kakching...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,867	...	6,580	...	6,468
Thobal ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,950	...	3,606	Closed.		...	...
Moirang ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,951	...	1,271			...	...

NOTE.—No separate account of expenditure available.

TABLE XI—*contd.*

Dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.	Total cost.	Cases treated.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Imphal ...	7,601 15 0	13,626																				
Rajbari ...	...	1,778																				
Mao ...	...	3,823																				
Kakching...	...	5,555																				
Thobal ...	...	...																				
Moirang ...	...	...																				

NOTE.—No separate account of expenditure available.